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the literature of the time, giving us a clearer view of those years of turmoil and blood.

W. F. McCaleb.

MINOR NOTICES

The Hindu-Arabic Numerals. By David Eugene Smith and Louis Charles Karpinski. (Boston and London, Ginn and Company, 1911, pp. vi, 160.) The scope of this little work is well indicated by the titles of its eight chapters which are, respectively, as follows: Early Ideas of their Origin; Early Hindu Forms with no Place Value; Later Hindu Forms with a Place Value; the Symbol Zero; the Question of the Introduction of the Numerals into Europe by Boethius; the Development of the Numerals among the Arabs; the Definite Introduction of the Numerals into Europe; the Spread of the Numerals in Europe. A page is devoted to the pronunciation of Oriental names, and there is an index of eight pages consisting, for the most part, of the names of writers, ancient and modern, to whose books or articles reference is made in the body of the work. Various cuts illustrative of different forms of the numerals in different parts of the world and at different periods add both interest and value to the book.

In a subject like the history of the origin and development of our numerals where much is, and possibly always will be, obscure, it is very easy to accept as certain what is at best only more or less probable and to build theories on insufficient foundations. Our authors, however, have been careful to distinguish clearly between fact and opinion, and they have given a large number of references both to the older and to the more recent literature of the subject, thus enabling the careful student to weigh their conclusions, and also affording him much material for continuing his own researches.

The authors deserve the thanks of students for their valuable little book.

Handbuch der Urkundenlehre für Deutschland und Italien. Von Harry Bresslau. Erster Band, zweite Auflage. (Leipzig, Veit und Comp., 1912, pp. xviii, 748.) Since its publication in 1889 made generally available for the first time the results of two generations of diplomatic studies, Professor Bresslau's *Handbuch* has held an assured place among scholars. It is true that it no longer monopolizes the field, for Giry's excellent *Manuel*—*vortrefflich*, Bresslau himself calls it—appeared in 1894, and more recently the subject of diplomatics has been well treated in Meister's *Grundriss der Geschichtswissenschaft* and in the *Handbuch* of von Below and Meinecke; but none of these has superseded it. Giry's book, with all its convenience, follows the Benedictine tradition in giving a large part of its space to ancillary matters to the exclusion of important phases of diplomatics proper, and the last-named works are too brief to be adequate even within the German and Italian field, so that a new

edition of Bresslau meets a real demand. The abundant special studies of the past twenty years have been utilized with the judgment and discrimination which were to be expected, and in fields where investigation has been most active, as in the case of the papal and imperial chanceries, the treatment has been considerably expanded. Such indeed has been the necessary enlargement that the present volume includes only the first nine chapters of the work, dealing with the history and definitions of diplomatics, the conditions under which documents were issued and preserved, and the history of the chanceries, where the detailed lists of officers are of special value. Other topics are reserved for elaboration in the long-expected second volume. In the continuation of his work it is to be hoped that Professor Bresslau will show himself more catholic than his predecessors by giving greater attention to the less formal types of chancery documents, such as *mandata*, and to documents issued by other bureaus than the chancery. Diplomats has long been dominated by the study of the formal charters with which it began, and has neglected other types which are often of greater interest to the historical student because of the light they throw on the workings of administration. A department like the papal penitentiary, for example, is quite as susceptible of diplomatic study as the chancery, and within its sphere quite as interesting, and the acts of royal officers are often as important as those issued under the king's seal.

Effort has been made in the addenda to keep the work abreast of the literature which appeared while it was passing through the press. We note, however, that the value of what Hugo Falcandus has to say about the Sicilian chancery (p. 167, n. 2) is increased by the arguments which Besta has brought forward to show that he was a member of the *curia* and probably a notary. It has also been shown that the south-Italian list of military tenants (p. 168, n. 1) is, in its original form, clearly earlier than William II.

CHARLES H. HASKINS.

The Religions of Modern Syria and Palestine. Lectures delivered before Lake Forest College on the Foundation of the late William Bross. By Frederick Jones Bliss, Ph.D. (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1912, pp. xiv, 354.) Anything like a complete and uniform treatment of Dr. Bliss's subject would call for three or four such volumes as this and a writer who combined a knowledge of the history of the Greek and the Oriental churches, of Oriental Judaism, of Moslem theology and law, and of primitive nature-worship. Dr. Bliss is, in the first instance, a field archaeologist, yet in spite of limitations of both space and knowledge he has turned out a very interesting and fairly satisfactory book.

To this rather remarkable achievement he has been aided principally by three things. Syria was his birthplace and he has been resident there for a large part of his life; in consequence he knows all sects and

classes of the population at first hand, though, of course, not necessarily as a scholar. Secondly, he has by nature a most catholic religious sympathy. In the queerest developments and jumbles of theological history he can find the working of the one Spirit. And, thirdly, he has been generally, but not uniformly, fortunate in his choice of books of reference.

After a picturesque introductory historical chapter he deals with the eastern Christian churches in details of history and ritual. This is by far the best part of his book (pp. 35-170) and is to be heartily commended. On one point he has labored at length as it has been much misunderstood even by professed students of church polity. The Patriarch of Constantinople has no supremacy over his fellow-patriarchs. He is only *primus inter pares*; on that point Dr. Bliss secured formal official statements. Also his account of recent nationalist movements in the Syrian churches covers history not easily to be found elsewhere. Worthy of especially careful reading, too, are the pages (4-7) on the value for the West of the Oriental religious attitude.

The next large section of the book (pp. 171-294) is given to Sunnite Islam. Here Dr. Bliss has certain grievous handicaps. The origins of the institutions of the Christian East are open to every student of the early Christian church. He goes through, as a matter of course, the Christological controversies of the first four centuries. The preceding Greek world must also be known to him. But the Moslem Orientalist must go to school again and slowly learn a new world and civilization from its beginnings. Familiar contact with modern conditions may help to this knowledge but cannot take the place of specific training. Such training Dr. Bliss plainly has not had. Yet, though he stumbles, his account is wonderfully good. He is not misled by the one-sided denunciations of Palgrave and Zwemer, because he has actually known the people and seen the religion that is in them. On the dervishes, those common butts of ignorant ridicule, he is especially and sympathetically strong. They are emphatically the vehicle, though sometimes corrupt and often inadequate, of the religious life in Islam.

On pages 294-312 there is a hasty, but suggestive, scramble over all the other religions and sects. This is very unsatisfactory, but there is a half promise in the preface of another volume to cover the Jews (here three pages!), the Druses, the Nusairiya, and the Ismā'īliya. A final chapter (pp. 313-335) on the influence of the West puts mission-work freshly and well.

D. B. MACDONALD.

The Early Chronicles relating to Scotland. Being the Rhind Lectures in Archaeology for 1912 in connection with the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. By Sir Herbert Eustace Maxwell, Bart., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.G.S., Pres. Soc. Ant. Scot. (Glasgow, James MacLehose and Sons, 1912, pp. xiii, 261.) In these lectures Sir Herbert Maxwell

discusses the sources of Scottish history from Tacitus's *Agricola* to Wintoun's last entry in the *Orygynale Cronykil* (1406). As the discussion is limited to such chronicles as are contemporary or nearly so, the author finds little to say about native Scottish writings: excepting Adamnan's *Life of Columba* and the two twelfth-century chronicles of Melrose and Holy Rood, all the Scottish annals written before 1300 have perished. The great chronicles of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries were built chiefly from the notices of Scottish affairs that appear in the English sources. Sir Herbert's work is therefore almost exclusively devoted to an examination of the great medieval annalists and historians of England, though some attention is also given to Irish annals and Norse sagas. His particular task is to determine how far these writers may be regarded as trustworthy, and "to determine the most probable line of truth among conflicting statements". The author's conclusions on disputed points are interesting, though not always convincing. He believes with Dr. Skene that King Arthur was a North Briton from Strathclyde. He locates the battle of Brunanburh at Barnbrough in Yorkshire, thus disagreeing with Hodgkin and Oman who favor Brunswark on the Solway. The supreme problem, however, is the old question of feudal dependence upon England. As a patriotic Scotchman, the author finds it easy to reject every suggestion of vassalage, except for a short period (1175-1189) when William the Lion was the reluctant vassal of the English king. All other references to homage are explained as concerned with land outside the ancient limits of Scotland, either in England or on the border. The author's arguments are usually sound and always stated in a friendly and genial spirit. His work will be found both interesting and useful. However, a preliminary study of recent historical writings in England would have improved the lectures on many minor points. Alfred probably had not expelled the Danes "from the whole of England south of the Humber in 897", and he did not die in 901 (p. 105). Archbishop Thurstan did not "support" King David in his invasion of 1138 (p. 150); his attitude was quite the contrary.

LAURENCE M. LARSON.

Franciscan Essays. By Paul Sabatier and others. [British Society of Franciscan Studies, extra series, vol. I.] (Aberdeen, The University Press, 1912, pp. vii, 123.) This volume is the first of an "extra series" issued by the British Society of Franciscan Studies in the sense that they are outside the editions of texts which form the principal work of the society. It comprises seven essays on different questions of considerable interest to students of early Franciscan history, written by scholars who have come to be recognized as "specialists" in this particular field. Paul Sabatier opens the volume with a contribution in French entitled "L'Originalité de Saint François d'Assise" (pp. 1-17), in which he tells us that "the great originality of St. Francis was his Catholicism". Father Cuthbert, O.S.F.C., follows, and his article on St. Francis and

Poverty (pp. 18-30) is full of suggestiveness for the right understanding of the difficult question of Franciscan poverty. Father Paschal Robinson, O.F.M., next deals with St. Clare (pp. 31-49) whose life-story, so full of beauty and pathetic interest, is most intimately associated with that of St. Francis. In Joachim of Flora and the Everlasting Gospel, Professor Edmund G. Gardner writes most informatively (pp. 50-70) of the Calabrian visionary who was in some sort the precursor of the religious revival wrought by St. Francis. Franciscans at Oxford are then dealt with (pp. 71-87) by Professor A. G. Little, who is singularly well fitted to discuss this topic of perennial interest. Under the title of "A Franciscan Mystic of the Thirteenth Century" Evelyn Underhill treats (pp. 88-107) of the Blessed Angela of Foligno, a Franciscan Tertiary, who from a disorderly life came to earn the title of "Mistress of Theologians". The concluding essay (pp. 108-123) by Miss E. Gurney Salter is on Ubertino da Casale, who in the early fourteenth century was renowned alike as a mystical writer and as a champion of the "Spiritual Franciscans". Altogether the present volume is a thoroughly good piece of work for which the hearty thanks of all scholars are due to the British Society of Franciscan Studies.

The English Provincial Printers, Stationers, and Bookbinders to 1557. By E. Gordon Duff, M.A. [The Sandars Lectures, 1911.] (Cambridge, University Press, 1912, pp. ix, 153.) Mr. Duff's latest bibliographical volume will be read with interest by all lovers of early printed books. His present subject, if somewhat difficult, is also very fascinating—a subject in which further study may be rewarded with fruitful discoveries. The work is composed of four lectures delivered at the University of Cambridge. At the close are two appendixes, the first giving a list of all the books at present known, printed by the English provincial printers or for English provincial stationers before 1557; the second, presenting a list of authorities to be consulted. Four carefully chosen plates, representing the title-pages of as many scarce early English printed books, serve as illustrations. Though intended only as a "brief survey", this volume is a real addition to the literature of the subject, since it contains valuable observations, criticisms, and information accumulated by Mr. Duff at first hand in England's best libraries, as well as many facts which otherwise would have to be sought for in various scattered publications, but which have here been gathered together, co-ordinated, and made easily accessible.

In closing we may note that on pages 113 and 114 Mr. Duff seems to suspect some confusion in the date assigned by Herbert to a book entitled by him *The Dialogue between the Seditious Anabaptist and the True Christian*. We feel certain that Herbert has not only made a mistake in the date, but that, as often is the case with the early bibliographers, he has also given the title of the book inaccurately. Mr. Duff would have done well, we think, to have made only secondary reference

to Herbert, to have given the title and date of the work as they occur in the Bodleian copy, and to have omitted in Appendix I. all reference to the mythical edition of 1549.

CHAMPLIN BURRAGE.

Étude sur Jean Duvergier de Hauranne, Abbé de Saint-Cyran, 1581-1643. Par J. Laferrière, Docteur en Philosophie, Docteur en Sciences Morales et Historiques, Professeur au Séminaire de Saint-Hyacinthe (Canada). [Université de Louvain, Recueil de Travaux publiés par les membres des Conférences d'Histoire et Philologie.] (Louvain, Bureaux du Recueil; Brussels, A. Dewit; Paris, A. Picard et Fils, 1912, pp. viii, 239.) One has learned to expect excellent work from the historical group at the university of Louvain when the subject is one of a secular nature. Unfortunately numbers of the volumes of this admirable series pertain to subjects of religious controversy and are strongly tinged with that interpretation of history peculiar to a Jesuit environment. The present book is of the latter class. The main thesis—that Jansenius owed much to Michel de Bay, or Baius, and more to the Abbé of St. Cyran (pp. 18-22) is well sustained. Hauranne, who was a man of intellectually adventurous type like Servetus and Giordano Bruno, undertook to expound certain passages of St. Augustine upon which the Church had reserved judgment (p. 32). This presumption stirred the wrath of the Jesuits of his time and M. Laferrière echoes their condemnation (pp. 32-33). He has a piteous scorn for this man who had "une tendance naturelle à dédaigner l'opinion des autres" (p. 41), *i. e.*, for one who rebelled against the doctrine of authority.

It must be admitted that St. Cyran, like other radicals, had a genius for getting into hot water. The record of his controversies is interesting. He sustained the right of suicide in a controversy which had a most eccentric origin; ridiculed the Church's horror of the effusion of blood in a curious essay upon the fighting bishops of the Middle Ages; and defended the satirical poet Théophile de Viau against the charge of skepticism for writing a hymn to nature, for which the reactionary party that ruled after the death of Henry IV. had him condemned to be burnt! The author seems to have omitted to examine Frédéric Lachèvre's *Le Libertinage devant le Parlement de Paris: le Procès du Poète Théophile de Viau*, published in 1910. Jansenism, which most historians regard as a manifestation of the spirit of free inquiry, is represented in these pages as aiding "le flot de libertinage qui menaçait d'entraîner toute la jeunesse de l'époque" (p. 70); its maxims are "néfastes" (p. 202).

"Mais, réactionnaire contre l'esprit de son siècle, il [St. Cyran] a dépassé les justes limites, et au lieu de faire le bien qu'il visait, il a fait le mal que l'on sait. Son intervention a eu pour résultat d'entraver le magnifique élan de réforme religieuse qui, dans la première moitié du XVII^e siècle, faisait jaillir partout des sources nouvelles de vie chrétienne" (p. 206).

The author's ultra-Catholic point of view comes out clearly in his judgment of men and events under Richelieu. The great cardinal is an ingrate for his treatment of Marie de Medici—an opinion which, perhaps, may be passed; Marie de Medici is an abominably wronged woman; France is reduced to “une servitude générale”; Richelieu's alliance with Gustavus Adolphus is an “alliance impié”, and Queen Elizabeth is portrayed in the language of Father Parsons and others of his sort. To the average reader probably the account of the influence of Jansenist educational ideas will prove of greatest interest. Their chief reform was in the method of teaching Latin and Greek. Latin was completely abandoned for French as a language of communication; instruction was oral and only limited space was given to theme and composition. The Jesuits vigorously opposed the new pedagogy. But Bossuet, Fénelon, and Fleury advocated it and in 1716 the university adopted it.

A Biography of Thomas Deacon, the Manchester Non-Juror. By Henry Broxap, M.A. [Publications of the University of Manchester, Historical Series, no. XI.] (Manchester, University Press, 1911, pp. xix, 215.) Mr. Broxap remarks in his preface that, “It would be strange indeed if nothing of interest could be written on the life of a man who was closely associated with both the '15 and '45: who lived on terms of great intimacy with the first medical men of the day, and was himself a practitioner of no mean order: who enjoyed the friendship of John Byrom and William Law: who actively engaged, and certainly not without knowledge, in the controversy concerning the ‘Usages’ and who may be said, in a word, to embody in his own person the latest developments of the non-juring movement.” At the risk of seeming ungracious the reviewer is bound to remark that the author has achieved the marvel. After recognizing his diligence in collecting facts and his painstaking accuracy in minutiae, which Bardo di Bardi defined as “the very soul of scholarship”, no more can be said in commendation of his work. He has written a life of Thomas Deacon more complete than that which appears in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, he has contributed some new facts regarding Deacon's birth and parentage, he has added somewhat to our knowledge of the controversy between the “Usagers” and “Non-usagers”, and has given us more or less brief biographical notices of every man, however obscure, who appears in his pages, but to embody all this in a volume of the *Historical Series* of the University of Manchester is very like burning the house to roast the pig. Here is a sample of what Mr. Broxap regards as important and amusing. It is an extract cited from *Manchester Politics*, a dialogue between Mr. Trew-Blue and Mr. Whig-Love.

“Mr. W. Sir, pray, where do you come from?

Mr. T. Manchester.

Mr. W. What are you?

Mr. T. A Tory.

Mr. W. Pray speak out, be free.

Mr. T. Sir, all I can say is I am a Tory and a Manchester Tory, and if that won't satisfy you I don't know what to say to you."

He assures us that "the whole dialogue", of which this is apparently the cream, "is well worth reading". Another valuable bit is reproduced from "Leaves in a Note Book" made in 1842 by Mr. G. P. Kerr: "Mr. Sudlow informed me that a Mr. Walton married a daughter of Dr. E. E. Deacon, who had been educated in a convent on the Continent: he remembered that she had long yellow hair." We have to take the author's word for it that Deacon might have become "a famous theologian, a distinguished physician or a great bishop"; but the fact is certain that he passed "his time in a little backwater of the stream of life". Such being the case, one concludes the perusal of this fine specimen of the printer's and binder's art with the query *cui bono*?

A. L. C.

La Fin des Parlements, 1788-1790. Par Henri Carré, Professeur d'Histoire à l'Université de Poitiers. (Paris, Hachette et Cie., 1912, pp. xxi, 382.) The opposition of the French parlements to the government precipitated the revolutionary crisis of 1789. To understand the rôle played by these judicial-political bodies in the last years of the monarchy is a *sine qua non* to an understanding of the early Revolution. No writer has contributed more to the solution of this problem than M. Carré. For the last twenty-five years he has been a regular contributor to French reviews and publications of learned societies and as a rule his contributions have dealt with some phase of the relation of the parlements to the Revolution. Much of this material was utilized in his volume on Louis XVI. in Lavisse's *Histoire de France*. The present volume is not a synthesis of his previous articles but an additional monograph. After a description, in the first chapter, of the character, fortunes, social rank, and political rôle of the magistrates on the eve of the Revolution, M. Carré deals with the attitude of the parlements toward the States-General in the fall of 1788, their part in the elections of 1789, and in the estates of that year. In the following chapters, he describes the treatment of the parlements by the National Assembly, the *mise en vacances*, the formation of the new judicial system and the abolition of the parlements, the liquidation of offices, the counter-revolutionary tactics of some of the magistrates, the emigration of a third of the twelve hundred members of the old courts, the executions and, with the establishment of the empire, the entrance into office of a large part of the survivors of the old courts. It is a sober, carefully written narrative, one for which all of those concerned with the Revolution will feel grateful and of which they will make frequent use. The bibliography is very full, M. Carré having used both manuscript and printed sources. One noticeable omission from the secondary works is that of Wahl's *Vorgeschichte*. Among the sources, the division devoted to correspondence might be materially strengthened by the addition of the despatches

of the English, Venetian, and Parmesan ambassadors, and the letters of Duquesnoy, Biauzat, and a number of others, all accessible when M. Carré wrote. A very effective use has been made of a large collection of contemporary pamphlets. Here and there the critical work is not all that could be desired: as in the use of insufficient proof or in choosing a poorer source when a better was at hand; in using the *Moniteur* for 1789 instead of the sources from which the editors drew; in repeating without control Brette's unsound criticism upon the bulletins of a secret agent found in the French Archives of Foreign Affairs; and in the failure in the bibliography to arrange the titles in alphabetical order. The same period has already been twice treated; in a superficial way by Glasson, whose account rested almost wholly upon Bachaumont, and by Seligman, who approached the subject from a different point of view. Carré's volume forms an excellent supplement to Seligman's work.

Le Gouvernement Révolutionnaire, 10 Août 1792-4 Brumaire an IV. Par Paul Mautouchet, Docteur ès Lettres, Professeur à l'École Lavoisier. [Collection de Textes sur l'Histoire des Institutions et des Services Publics de la France Moderne et Contemporaine, publiée sous la direction de M. Camille Bloch, Inspecteur Général des Bibliothèques et des Archives.] (Paris, Édouard Cornely et Cie., 1912, pp. 406.) This is the second volume of the collection, the first being M. Marion's *Les Impôts Directs sous l'Ancien Régime*. The texts which it contains are designed to explain primarily the structure of the revolutionary government during its three stages: from the overthrow of the monarchy, August 10, 1792, to the passage of the law of the 14 Frimaire an II, December 4, 1793; from that time to the fall of Robespierre on the 9 Thermidor an II, July 27, 1794; and from the 9 Thermidor until the establishment of the Directory on the 4 Brumaire an IV, October 26, 1795. Other texts explain the measures of repression which were adopted to reduce the opponents of the government to submission or to destroy them, while still others illustrate the actual operation of the régime. To make clear the influences which resulted in decrees especially important, like those of October 10 and 14 Frimaire, a few reports presented in the Convention are inserted. In each part of the collection is also a division of "pièces annexes", which show the practical application of the decrees in different localities. One of these is a "questionnaire" containing the replies of officials in a district of the Department of the Sarthe. There is a marked contrast between the tone of the questions, in the inflated style of the mid-revolutionary period, and the common sense and sobriety of the responses. These, brief as they are, reveal interesting features of the situation, particularly as regards the enforcement of the Maximum laws and the attempt to "extinguish fanaticism". The documents are chosen judiciously and well edited. Of course, questions of judgment arise as to what should be included in such a collection and as to what articles of particular decrees may be omitted. In printing the decree of March

28, 1793, upon the "Émigrés" M. Mautouchet has omitted sections 2, 7, and 8, which embody the principal aim of the decree, namely, confiscation of the property of the emigrants, and without which the decree leaves the impression of being conceived in the spirit of righteous vengeance upon traitors. M. Mautouchet has prefaced the collection of texts with an introduction of one hundred and thirty-nine pages, containing a clear and well-balanced exposition of the revolutionary régime. Especially illuminating are the passages on the manner in which the decrees were carried into effect. It is too often assumed that when a decree is adopted, it is obeyed as promptly as an order on the parade ground, but M. Mautouchet points out that in many places a decree so important as that of the 14th Frimaire did not become effective for weeks, either because the local authorities were not informed or because they could not overcome the difficulties arising from the local situation. At the close of the volume is a carefully selected bibliography.

H. E. BOURNE.

*La Censure en 1820 et 1821: Étude sur la Presse Politique et la Ré-
sistance Libérale.* Par Albert Crémieux, Agrégé d'Histoire et Géographie, Docteur ès Lettres. [Bibliothèque d'Histoire Moderne.] (Paris, Édouard Cornély et Cie., 1912, pp. iii, 195.) The assassination of the Duke of Berry in 1820 terminated brusquely a political crisis which had been developing since 1816 and terminated it in favor of the Ultra-Royalists and against the Moderate Liberals who until then had had the upper hand and who appeared likely to be able to impose their doctrines definitively upon France. Enough Moderates were, by that crime, thrown into the camp of the Ultras to give them the final victory and then began that hazardous line of conduct which led to the Revolution of 1830 and the final overthrow of the legitimate monarchy. One of the first and most significant acts of the new party was the passage of a press law on March 31 and the issuance, on the day following, of a royal ordinance completing it. It is the application of this new law, which aimed to suppress all liberal propaganda, and which, to that end, re-established a preliminary censorship for all newspapers and periodicals, that forms the subject of this monograph. There was immediately established in Paris a general Board of Censors and, in most of the departments, special boards were appointed, whose duty it was to censor the contents of every newspaper before its publication.

M. Crémieux's work is based upon documents preserved in the Archives Nationales, namely, upon the minutes of the meetings of the supervisory board in Paris and, particularly, upon the reports sent up to it by the departmental boards. The latter are of great interest and enable the author to present a reasonably full and a very precise account of the agitation aroused in France by the return of the Ultras to power. The first describes the application of the law in Paris and then its application in a large number of departments and does it largely by letting the

documents tell their own story, quoting from them so liberally that the book is practically a source-book.

This monograph is admirably constructed, treats an important aspect of the history of France at a significant period, and is both instructive and entertaining. The harassing vigilance and preternatural fearsomeness of the censors, their marvellous sense of what might prove dangerous to throne and altar, which apparently did not include a sense of the ridiculous, were matched by the resolution and Protean ingenuity of many of the editors, while others were entirely docile. The vicissitudes of the sorry fray are amply shown. The spirit in which this system of obscurantist *tracasserie* was administered may be seen in brief in the reports of the censors of Isère (pp. 126-144).

The result of the system was the retardation of the very promising development of the French press and the driving of all liberal propaganda into the subterranean and tortuous channels of secret societies and conspiracies.

CHARLES DOWNER HAZEN.

La France sous la Monarchie Constitutionnelle, 1814-1848. Par Georges Weill, Professeur à l'Université de Caen. Nouvelle édition revue et corrigée. (Paris, Félix Alcan, 1912, pp. 311.) This little volume, a revision of one which appeared in 1902, is the work of a scholar who has won high repute by a number of substantial contributions upon important phases of French nineteenth-century history, most of them dealing with social and intellectual matters. The author aptly describes the book as a "tableau général, destiné à fournir une vue d'ensemble sur la vie de la nation française entre 1814 et 1848". As such it is mainly devoted to description and interpretation. Familiarity with the course of events being assumed, the narrative element is in general very slight and for some portions of the period almost entirely lacking. The descriptions, though sometimes deficient by reason of their brevity, are in general admirably done. But it is especially as a work of interpretation that the volume challenges attention.

The period from 1814 to 1848 is a singularly difficult one to interpret. Its real significance is apt to be lost sight of and partizanship is not easily avoided. M. Weill overcomes both difficulties in remarkably large measure. He depicts the period in its economic aspect as marked by the inauguration of profound changes, which, however, until later did not proceed far enough to alter fundamentally the general character of French society from the form which it assumed through the changes effected by the Revolution; while in the domain of ideas it was distinguished in its earlier years by the final conflict between the *ancien régime* and the Revolution and in its later years by the development of the conflicting conceptions of French conservatives and progressives over the larger and more important questions which still divide them. A large knowledge of the men and the writings which best represent

the two schools of thought in their many subdivisions, together with an unusual ability to enter into sympathetic understanding of their aims and environment, enables the author to make his treatment of the social philosophy of the period of exceptional value.

The method of treatment is topical. Two chapters are devoted to politics and one each, covering the entire period, to society, religion, literature and art, economics, and social philosophy. This arrangement, though doubtless convenient for the topics taken separately, seems unfortunate in two particulars. There was then, as the author shows, an exceptionally close connection between several of these subjects, while 1830 constituted for a surprisingly large number of matters the dividing line between sharply contrasted periods. There is a short but judiciously selected bibliography. A very large proportion of the foot-notes are citations to works which have appeared since the date of the first edition, but unfortunately there are few page references. An occasional acceptance of doubtful *mémoire* authority is the only serious defect in method of investigation which the reviewer has noted.

FRANK MALOY ANDERSON.

Three-Quarters of a Century (1807 to 1882): a Retrospect written from Documents and Memory in 1877-1882. By Rev. Augustus J. Thébaud, S.J., edited by Charles G. Herbermann, LL.D. [United States Catholic Historical Society Monograph Series.] Volume I., *Political, Social, and Ecclesiastical Events in France.* (New York, The United States Catholic Historical Society, 1912, pp. 334.) The author of this book of recollections "written from documents and memory" was a French Jesuit father who came to America in the third decade of his life and spent here the rest of his career, first as a teacher of sciences, and, later, as a rector in various Catholic colleges. He died in 1885. Between 1877 and 1885 he wrote a *retrospect* covering his early education in France, his life in Rome, and his forty years in America. After his death these recollections were published in the reverse order of their composition. Thus we get last the first volume dealing with "political, social and ecclesiastical events in France" during the declining days of the empire, the restoration and the reign of Louis Philippe.

Father Thébaud was born in Nantes, in 1807, of humble parents, whose profession he forgets to mention. He was brought up by ecclesiastical teachers, entered a seminary, was ordained a priest, and was, for a short time, at the head of one of the poorer parishes of his native city. He lived thus exclusively in the atmosphere of legitimist and Catholic Brittany.

It is doubtful whether the early impressions and pseudo-recollections of an unsophisticated boy, shut up in schools and churches, can be of great value to the historian. Except for some personal observations on Breton public opinion, as he witnessed it at critical moments, for instance in 1815, 1825, and 1830, this book contains only second-hand and

hearsay information on the great events of which Brittany was the theatre, and these are all colored by the narrow and uncritical prepossessions of an immature priest surrounded by the survivors of the Vendean party. The only historical event in which the author seems to have played even a secondary and indirect part relates to the flight of the Duchess of Berry to Nantes, in 1832.

Valueless and inaccurate as they often are, in dealing with historical events, these memoirs however may not be without interest for the study of conditions in one of the provinces of France where legitimate monarchy had its strongest hold. They are especially curious in revealing the kind of education given then in Catholic seminaries, the mentality of the priesthood and the nobility, with their pious horror of liberalism, Gallicanism, Jansenism, and the opposition, so deeply marked at that time as well as to-day, between what a recent writer called "the two Frances", the France of the *ancien régime* and the France of the Revolution. Misprints in proper names are much too numerous, and French words are often misspelled. As a sample of the untrustworthiness of the historical statements, one need but refer to the paragraph on Fouché (p. 247), and the curious blunder on the meaning of the word Institut de France, which the author seems to take for a school, founded by the Directoire.

OTHON GUERLAC.

La Politique de l'Équilibre, 1907-1911. Par Gabriel Hanotaux. [Études Diplomatiques.] (Paris, Plon-Nourrit et Cie., 1912, pp. v, 449.) This is a collection of studies in grand politics, by M. Hanotaux, once Minister of Foreign Affairs under the tricolor. All the articles are reprinted without change from the *Revue Hebdomadaire*, where they appeared between 1907 and 1912. They cover a wide range of topics, from the Hague Conference to France in America, with an occasional chapter upon British politics and policy thrown in for good measure. But the main interest of the book centres in the working of the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente, in their Turkish and Persian relations on the one hand, in Morocco and the Congo, on the other. Thus the Agadir incident, the negotiation between France and Germany resulting, and the territorial barter of November 4, 1911, which settled the matter, are in the nature of a climax. Against this settlement (a free hand in Morocco so far as Germany could give it as against a considerable extension of the German Cameroon colony at French cost) M. Hanotaux enters an almost impassioned protest. Moreover, he ascribes it to the ineptitude of the Triple Entente and in fact to British indifference to French interests and inclination to make her own bargain. This is the most interesting part of the book, though not the most convincing. It is natural for an *ancien ministre* to criticize the altered policy of his successors. It is easy to preach the value to France of holding the balance of power between the allied central European states and a make-

weight. The weakness of the argument lies—in the writer's opinion—in M. Hanotaux's failure to realize how completely the military breakdown of Russia in the Japanese War, her added debt, and the wiping out of her navy, have changed the old balance. Is it not a reasonable conclusion that France without an English backing would be far from holding a balance of power? And should not M. Hanotaux criticize not the Triple Entente but the French ministry for not relying sufficiently upon it, and for yielding so much when Germany rattled her sword?

However this may be, M. Hanotaux, with much charm of style and felicity of illustration, stimulates the student. Some of his ideas are most suggestive; as where he says that special privilege disappeared in England during the Victorian era, as it had done in France during the Revolution. He asks how it will affect the racial balance under the Austrian crown, to add two to three millions to the Slav element, apropos of Bosnia. He sees in Austrian aggressiveness in the matter of Bosnia, a revival of the Triple Alliance in a changed, more active form. Then Austria having had her mouthful, Germany comes again to the trencher.

M. Hanotaux's appreciation of King Edward VII. should be set alongside of Sidney Lee's biography. It has a curious and fanciful comparison between Edward and Louis XIV., and much more to attract the reader. The disadvantage of reprinted political essays is that, being originally opportunist, they lack a sense of proportion, and that, involving a certain amount of prophecy, they inevitably involve also a certain amount of prophetic discredit. For politics is not an exact science.

T. S. WOOLSEY.

List of the Revolutionary Soldiers of Virginia. Special Report of the Department of Archives and History for 1911. By H. J. Eckenrode, Archivist. (Richmond, Virginia State Library, 1912, pp. 488.) This is the fullest list yet compiled of the Revolutionary soldiers of Virginia, but it does not profess to be complete. The archives of the War Department in Washington, completely closed, until a few months ago, to historical investigators, yet remain to be examined, and it is likely that other material will turn up from time to time in unusual and out-of-the-way places. This list is therefore "the first stage of a work to be continued for many years and brought to a conclusion only when the sources of Virginia Revolutionary history shall have been completely explored". That the "first stage" of this work is well advanced is evidenced by the fact that the present list contains somewhat over 35,000 names. The introduction by Mr. Eckenrode is a valuable contribution to the discussion as to the number of soldiers furnished by Virginia. While "unwilling to risk a guess", at the present time as to the number of soldiers, Mr. Eckenrode points out that the number was very large in proportion to the white male population, and he believes that it will eventually be shown to have been larger than the estimates hitherto made. Such a work as the Department of Archives and History has here produced is

of far more than mere genealogical interest and both the library and the State of Virginia are to be congratulated upon it.

From Freedom to Despotism: a Rational Prediction and Forewarning. By Charles M. Hollingsworth. (Washington, the author, 1910, pp. vii, 238.) The author of this book concurs in the belief which is said to have been expressed by the late Professor William Graham Sumner, that the American republic will not last longer than 1950. For this gloomy prophecy he advances not primarily the moral failings which are almost universally assigned as the causes of the downfall of republics in the past, but rather "the transformation of the national character and the demands for arbitrary methods of government that are resulting from changes that are already under way and will soon become much more pronounced, in the national economic conditions of life".

The gist of his argument is as follows. Forms of government are determined ultimately by economic causes. Free, or constitutional, systems of government have had as their basis of origin and maintenance a state of active economic development, and have only endured so long as such development continued; under economic fixity, which follows the completion of such development, government has always assumed an autocratic or despotic form. Economic concentration develops on the one hand an economically dominant class, and on the other hand an economically subordinate class: each of these classes is inimical to democratic government. American economic development is now approaching completion. Hence American democracy tends to give place to a modernized Caesarism. The same tendency toward despotism as the consequence of growing economic fixity is to be observed in other free governments, and presages an era "in which despotic government will be practically universal". In illustrating this tendency toward Caesarism, stress is laid upon the augmentation—on popular demand and through popular support—of the powers of executives at the expense of those of law-making bodies, for example, in Ex-Governor Hughes's achievement in forcing the enactment of law creating the Public Utilities Commission.

The thesis that popular government finds its economic basis in "the prevalence of economic conditions which are favorable to independent or independently-associative modes of livelihood" is ably set forth. In the face of the revolutionary industrial changes of even the past score of years the evidence that "American economic development is now approaching completion" is thoroughly inconclusive, and prophecy based on that assumption is peculiarly hazardous. In contrast with the development of "free governments" of earlier centuries, the destiny of twentieth-century republics is being conditioned by a higher standard of living, a broader suffrage, vastly enlarged educational opportunities, and new processes by which the voter takes part directly both in electing (and "recalling") officers and in enacting laws. To these influences the author has given too scant consideration.

George Wallace Jones. By John Carl Parish. [Iowa Biographical Series, edited by Benjamin F. Shambaugh.] (Iowa City, State Historical Society of Iowa, 1912, pp. xii, 354.) This is the seventh number in the *Iowa Biographical* series, and the third one of which Mr. Parish is the author. It very appropriately presents a character representing the minority pro-southern element and sentiment of the period of early Iowa history (1838-1860). This particular volume departs from the general run of the series in devoting only about one-fifth of its three hundred and fifty pages to a biography by Mr. Parish, and nearly three-fifths to the autobiography and personal recollections of Senator Jones himself. The autobiography will be found of considerable value to the student of detailed Iowa history, and to the historian of the national "spoils system" and its practical workings. But the general student of history will be disappointed in finding in the entire two hundred and more pages of autobiography and recollections only one half-line mention of the great slavery controversy of the years 1844 to 1860, and still less consideration of the other great public questions of this "middle period" of our history. In fact, the autobiography amounts to little more than a very naïve and at times fairly fascinating exposé of the inner operations of the pre-war system of federal patronage, with occasional illuminating glimpses of the less-known personal characteristics of leading public men from Clay to Lincoln. One regrets to find the introductory biographical sketch adding little beyond a few connecting details, and rather detracting from the reader's impression of the strength and influence of Senator Jones as gained from the autobiography itself. On the other hand, the original materials have been most carefully edited, and the numerous errors of memory on the part of the autobiographer have been most satisfactorily checked up from other and more reliable contemporary sources. In typography, absence of textual error, and excellence of indexing, the volume fully measures up to the high standard already set by the earlier numbers of the series.

CLARK E. PERSINGER.

Edward Fitzgerald Beale: a Pioneer in the Path of Empire, 1822-1903. By Stephen Bonsal. (New York and London, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1912, pp. xii, 312.) The name of Edward Fitzgerald Beale will suggest little to most of the readers of this book. His public career was ended forty-odd years ago, and was run generally among that crowd of subordinates who work under direction, and write the reports which others sign. It was, however, a life full of interest in its associations with the forces of the far west from the Mexican War to the completion of the Pacific railways. As surveyor, Indian official, and traveller, Beale acquired an intimate knowledge of the west, particularly that part of it south of the Platte trail. He crossed it repeatedly, on business, or in charge of parties of survey and exploration.

Among the episodes which this biography chronicles are the Mexican War, the discovery of gold in California, and the organization of the California Indians. Beale saw fighting in the first of these as a part of Kearny's Army of the West. In 1848 he brought an early sample of California gold to Washington. He became Indian superintendent for California and Nevada in the administration of Fillmore, with the patronage of Benton. As pathfinder, he made surveys along the thirty-fifth and thirty-eighth parallels, and reached conclusions respecting railway routes. It was he who suggested to Jefferson Davis the possibility of acclimating the camel in the southwest, that it might become the beast of burden of the American Desert, and he directed the resulting experiments with the herd that David Porter brought from the Levant in the *Supply* in 1856. During the French intervention in Mexico he interested himself in the acquisition of Lower California by the United States, and aided in sending arms to the Juarez government. In his later life he worked his extensive ranches in California, spent a year in the diplomatic service, and lived an affluent and honorable old age.

This biography, compiled by Stephen Bonsal, and copyrighted by Truxton Beale, appears to be the work of filial piety. It runs along in a tone of unwavering laudation. It collects from the government documents, the letters and reports that Beale wrote in the course of business, and prints from them excerpts that stretch to more than half its length. There is no evidence that Mr. Bonsal has any more knowledge of the subject, or of the stage upon which his hero moved, than his immediate documents forced upon him. He does not mention any considerable collection of manuscripts as having been made available for his use. He does not know that the Beale journals, interesting though they are, are matched by numerous others of the same period that may be read beside them in the great "sheep set". He might have assembled around his subject the picturesque life of the southwestern plains and made of Beale a truly national type. But he has been content to reprint, with tolerable accuracy, documents that are easily accessible in print, and to piece them together with a commonplace text.

FREDERIC L. PAXSON.